

## NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA. IX

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### ABSTRACT

Authorship of new Cyperaceae names, proposed in Small's 1903 work and of *Carex emmonsii* Dewey ex Torr. is discussed. Linnaeus' treatment of *Cyperus haspan* L. as an intentional orthographic error for *C. halpan* is accepted. Based on priority, the following are recognized to be the correct names at specific rank: *Cyperus involucratus* Rottb., *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schultes, and *Scirpus leptolepis* Chapman in place of *C. alternifolius* Rottb., *E. fistulosa* Schultes, and *S. cylindricus* (Torr.) Britt., respectively. Furtado's lectotypification of *Scirpus geniculatus* L. is accepted and consequently, *Eleocharis geniculata* (L.) Roemer & Schultes is reinstated in place of *E. caribaea* (Rottb.) Blake. The correct status of *Phaeocephalum* Ehrh. ex House is discussed. In substantive, the spelling *berteroi* is maintained over *berterii*. Chapman's 1860 proposals of *Rhynchospora divergens* Chapman and *R. pusilla* Chapman as *spp. nov.* are regarded as isonyms. The quadrinomial *Carex marina* Dewey ssp. *pseudolagopina* (Sorensen) Bocher var. *pseudolagopina* is recognized as two trinomials: *Carex marina* ssp. *pseudolagopina* (Sorensen) Bocher and *Carex marina* var. *pseudolagopina* (Sorensen) Bocher. The complete bibliography is given to validate Hultén's trinomial: *Eriophorum angustifolium* Honckeny ssp. *subarcticum* (Vassil.) Hultén ex Kartesz & Gandhi.

KEY WORDS: Floristics, nomenclature, Cyperaceae, *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Eleocharis*, *Eriophorum*, *Phaeocephalum*, *Rhynchospora*, *Scirpus*, Boott, Hooker, Small

## INTRODUCTION

Continuing with the "NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA" (Kartesz & Gandhi 1989, 1990a, b, c, 1991a, b, c, d), a ninth note in the series is presented here toward advancing our understanding of North American plant names.

## CYPERACEAE

*Carex emmonsii*

*Carex emmonsii* Dewey, a manuscript name, was proposed in Torrey's work (Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York 3:411. 1836) as a *nomen novum* for both *C. alpestris* sensu Schwein. & Torr. (*non* Allioni 1785, *nec* Lam. 1789) and *C. davisii* Dewey (Amer. J. Sci. 10:279. 1826, *non* Schwein. & Torr. 1825). Since *C. emmonsii* did not require a description for validation, the authorship of this name is questionable, *i.e.*, whether Dewey alone or Dewey *ex* Torr. is the correct author. This situation is similar to the nomenclatorial problem of *Vilfa vaginiflora* Torr. *ex* A. Gray (see Kartesz & Gandhi [Phytologia 69:307-309. 1990] on *Sporobolus vaginiflorus* [Torr. *ex* A. Gray] Wood). We conclude that Dewey *ex* Torrey is the author, since Torrey was responsible for validation of this name.

Regarding typification of *Carex emmonsii*, it must be typified by the type of *C. davisii* Dewey. However, the specimens studied by Dewey were not located. Rettig (Sida 13:451. 1989) "lectotypified" *C. davisii* Dewey by Williamstown's 1828 collection (NY) and typified *C. emmonsii* by the preceding lectotype. Since Dewey did not study Williamstown's collection (collected two years after Dewey's publication), Rettig (Sida 14:133. 1990) corrected his earlier lectotypification as a neotypification.

*Carex albicans* Willd. var. *emmonsii* (Dewey *ex* Torr.) Rettig, Sida 14:133. 1990. *Carex emmonsii* Dewey *ex* Torrey, Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York 3:411. 1836. *Carex davisii* Dewey, Amer. J. Sci. 10:279. 1826, *non* Schwein. & Torr. 1825. *Carex novae-angliae* Schwein. var. *emmonsii* (Dewey *ex* Torr.) Carey in A. Gray, *Manual* 556. 1848. NEOTYPE (*vide* Rettig *l.c.*): U.S.A. Massachusetts: 1828, *Williamstown* (NY).

*Carex marina* ssp. *pseudolagopina*

Following Kartesz & Gandhi (1991e), the quadrinomial *Carex marina* Dewey ssp. *pseudolagopina* (Sorensen) Bocher var. *pseudolagopina* is recognized with two trinomials as given below.

*Carex marina* Dewey ssp. *pseudolagopina* (Sorensen) Bocher and var. *pseudolagopina* (Sorensen) Bocher, Feddes Rep. 80:106. 1969. BASIONYM:  
*Carex pseudolagopina* Sorensen, Meddel. Om Gronl. 101(4):167. 1937.

### *Cyperus haspan*

Kern (1974, pp. 624-625) considered *Cyperus haspan* L. as an orthographic error for *C. halpan* L. On p. 625, Kern stated that "Linnaeus misspelled the vernacular name. According to Art. 73 of the Code (example of *Gluta renghas*) this orthographic error must be corrected." In our correspondence with Thieret (KNK), he speculated that Linnaeus might have deliberately spelled the epithet as *haspan*. Hence, we decided to investigate this problem.

In Sinhalese (native language of Sri Lanka), the name *halpan* refers to a sedge in rice fields (*hal* = rice; *pan* = sedge). Trimen (J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 24:135. 1887) believed that the name *halpan* referred to *Fimbristylis globulosa* (Retz.) Kunth (= *F. umbellaris* [Lam.] Vahl) alone. Later, Trimen (*Handb. Fl. Ceylon* 5:26, 57. 1900) applied this vernacular name to both *C. haspan* and *F. umbellaris*. Seemingly following Trimen's 1900 treatment, several authors, such as Willis (*Revis. Cat. Pl. Ceylon* 101-102. 1911), Fonseka & Vinasithamby (*Provision. Index Local Names Fl. Pl. Ceylon* 28. 1971), and Koyama (*Fl. Ceylon* 5:203-204, 303. 1985) applied the name *halpan* to both *C. haspan* and *F. umbellaris*. However, Gunawardena (*Gen. & Sp. Pl. Zeylanicae* 208. 1968) applied the name *halpan* to *C. haspan* alone. Wilson (*Cyperaceae Newslett.* 9:8. 1991), who rejected Kern's analysis and accepted the name *C. haspan*, followed Trimen's 1887 treatment by assigning the name *halpan* to *F. umbellaris* alone. Of these authors, Gunawardena, Fonseka, and Vinasithamby are natives of Sri Lanka.

It appears that Hermann (*Mus. Zeylanicum* 23. 1717) was the first to associate the vernacular name *halpan* with *Cyperus* ("HALPAN. Gramen Cyperinum junceum longissimum."). Burman (*Thes. Zeylanica* 108. 1737) copied Hermann's treatment, but misspelled *halpan* as *haspan* (Wilson erroneously attributed *Thes. Zeylanica* to Hermann.). Linnaeus (*Fl. Zeylanica* 37. 1747) cited references to both "...Haspan ...Burm." and "Halpan. Herm." Later, Linnaeus (1753, p. 45) used the name *C. haspan* and referenced his *Fl. Zeylanica*. Therefore, it is evident that Linnaeus was aware of both spellings and deliberately chose the spelling *haspan*. Linnaeus' usage of *haspan* must be construed as an intentional orthographic error, which he had done with few other epithets (e.g., *Fagus sylvatica* L. [medieval Latiu] instead of *F. silvatica* [classical Latin]). We concur with Thieret and with Wilson that Art. 73 is inapplicable in this case and that *haspan* is the correct epithet.

*Cyperus haspan* L., *Sp. Pl.* 45. 1753.

*Cyperus involucratus*

Throughout much of North America, the umbrella sedge has generally been known by the name *Cyperus alternifolius* L. In Malaysia, Kern (1974, p. 618) used the name *C. flabelliformis* Rottb. for this taxon. He described its stem apices as being scabulous, its glumes as being ovate, and its fruits as being broadly ellipsoid or slightly obovoid, apiculate, yellowish brown and  $3/5-3/4 \times 1/2$  mm. Kern remarked that the "very closely related *C. alternifolius* L. differs by its smooth stem, . . . lanceolate glumes, and narrowly oblong blackish nuts measuring c. 1 by  $1/3$  mm. It is native to Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Mascarenes; not found growing wild in Malaysia." Kuekenthal (1936, p. 193) recognized *C. flabelliformis* at subspecific rank (*C. alternifolius* ssp. *flabelliformis* [Rottb.] Kuekenthal), whereas Bajjnath (1975) recognized it to be specifically distinct under the earlier name: *C. involucratus* Rottb.

In his analysis of this complex, Bajjnath provided additional morphological and anatomical characters to substantiate the separation of *Cyperus involucratus* from *C. alternifolius*. Without referencing Bajjnath, Koyama (1979, p. 257) assigned the Caribbean umbrella sedge to *C. alternifolius* subsp. *flabelliformis*. Although DeFilipps (in Tutin *et al.* 1980, p. 286) was aware of Bajjnath's work, he assigned the European umbrella sedge to *C. alternifolius*. *Cyperus alternifolius* and *C. involucratus* are similar in gross morphology, but some of their macro- and micromorphological differences clearly warrant their independent specific recognition. For the North American flora, we follow Tucker (1983, p. 12) and recognize the name *C. involucratus* for the umbrella sedge.

*Cyperus involucratus* Rottb., *Descr. Pl. Rar.* 22. 1772.

*Cyperus flabelliformis* Rottb., *Descr. et Icon. Rar.* 42. 1773. *Cyperus alternifolius* L. subsp. *flabelliformis* (Rottb.) Kuekenthal in Engl., *Pflanzenr.* IV. 20 (Heft 101):193. 1936.

*Cyperus alternifolius* auct. non L.

*Eleocharis acutangula*

Svenson (1957, p. 511) recognized the name *Eleocharis fistulosa* (Poir.) Schultes (published in 1824; based on *Scirpus fistulosus* Poir., published in 1804) for a pantropical *Eleocharis* species found in Texas. Correll & Johnston (1970, p. 271), and Correll & Correll (1972, p. 375), Kartesz & Kartesz (1980), Soil Conservation Service (1982, p. 63), Hatch *et al.* (1990, p. 35), and Johnston (1990, p. 13) followed Svenson. Unfortunately, the basionym *S. fistulosus* Poir. is a later homonym of *S. fistulosus* Forsk. (published in 1775). Because

of its illegitimacy, the name *S. fistulosus* Poir. must not be considered for purpose of priority (*ICBN* Art. 45 Note 2), and Poiret must not be cited as the parenthetical author (*ICBN* Art. 49). The name *E. fistulosa* must be considered to be a *nom. nov.*, with its priority from 1824 (*ICBN* Art. 72 Note 1).

Kern (1974, p. 525) and Hooper (1976, p. 671) recognized the name *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schultes (based on *Scirpus acutangulus* Roxb., published in 1820). We concur and accept the name *E. acutangula*.

*Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schultes, *Mant.* 2:91. 1824. BASIONYM:  
*Scirpus acutangulus* Roxb., *Fl. Ind.* 1:213. 1820.

*Scirpus fistulosus* Poir., *Encyc.* 6:749. 1804, non Forsk., 1775. *Eleocharis fistulosa* Schultes, *Mant.* 2:91. 1824.

### *Eleocharis geniculata*

In the protologue of *Scirpus geniculatus* L., Linnaeus (1753, p. 48) included a mixture of two species (later known as *Eleocharis geniculata* [L.] Roemer & Schultes [characterized by eseptate, 0.2-0.4 mm wide stems, and 3-7 mm long and 3-4 mm wide spikelets] and *E. elegans* [Kunth] Roemer & Schultes [characterized by transversely septate, 4-10 wide stems, and 1-2 cm long and 4-7 mm wide spikelets]). Linnaeus' description ("culmo tereti nudo, spica subglobosa terminali") along with his first reference (to "Scirpus culmo nudo, spica terminali subrotunda. *Hort. Cliff.* 21.") as well as his second reference *p.p.* (to "Juncus aquaticus geniculatus, capitulis equiseti, minor. *Sloan. Jam.* 37.") pertained to the former species, whereas the remainder of his second reference (to "Juncus aquaticus geniculatus, capitulis equiseti, major. *Sloan. Jam.* 37.") pertained to the latter species (*vide* Wilson 1990). In his second edition, Linnaeus (1762, p. 71) altered his description slightly ("culmo tereti nudo, spica oblonga terminali"). It is clear that the oblong shape of the spikelet applied more to *E. elegans* than to *E. geniculata*. Hence, confusion has existed in the past regarding the application of the Linnaean binomial.

In the early 1930s, Dandy investigated this problem and conveyed his results to both Furtado and Svenson (*vide* Svenson 1939, p. 50). Based on Dandy's results, Furtado (1937, pp. 293, 298) lectotypified the name *Scirpus geniculatus* by a specimen referable to *Eleocharis geniculata*. Prior to Furtado's typification, Svenson (1937, p. 259) treated *E. elegans* as a synonym of *E. geniculata*. However, subsequent to the typification, Svenson (1939, p. 51) recognized *E. geniculata* and *E. elegans* to be two distinct species. Wilson (1990, p. 7) stated that both Furtado and Svenson independently lectotypified the name *S. geniculatus*. However, except for quoting excerpts from Dandy's

letter on the lectotypification and for referencing Furtado's publication, Svenson had no comment on the typification. Hence, Furtado alone was responsible for the lectotypification of the name *S. geniculatus*.

Eighteen years later, Svenson (1957, p. 533, as a note) reversed his 1939 position by rejecting *Scirpus geniculatus* as a *nom. conf.* and accepting (pp. 520-521) the name *Eleocharis caribaea* (Rottb.) Blake (in place of *E. geniculata*). His treatment suggested that he rejected Furtado's lectotypification. Correll & Johnston (1970, p. 274), Correll & Correll (1972, p. 384), Voss (1972, p. 342), Soil Conservation Service (1982, p. 63), and Hatch *et al.* (1990, p. 35) perhaps following Svenson's 1957 work, recognized the name *E. caribaea*, whereas several well known sedge specialists such as Kern (1974, p. 536), Hooper (1976, p. 672), Koyama (1979, p. 232), Walters (in Tutin *et al.* 1980, p. 282), and Wilson (1990) followed Furtado's lectotypification and accepted the name *E. geniculata* in place of *E. caribaea*. We concur with the preceding authors and continue to recognize *E. geniculata*.

*Eleocharis geniculata* (L.) Roemer & Schultes, *Syst. Veg.* 2:150. 1817. BASIONYM: *Scirpus geniculatus* L., *Sp. Pl.* 48. 1753. LECTOTYPE (*vide* Furtado, *l.c.*): BM.

*Scirpus caribaeus* Rottb., *Descr. Pl. Rar.* 24. 1772. *Eleocharis caribaea* (Rottb.) Blake, *Rhodora* 20:24. 1918.

*Eriophorum angustifolium* ssp. *subarcticum*

For the North American flora, we follow Hultén's reduction of *Eriophorum subarcticum* Vassil. to *E. angustifolium* Honckeny ssp. *subarcticum* (Vassil.) Hultén (Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad., band 8, no. 5:58, 243. 1962). Unfortunately, this combination remains invalid to date for the following reasons. First, on pp. 58 and 243, Hultén did not provide complete bibliographic details regarding the basionym. Second, the bibliography section of Hultén's work has no reference on Vassiljev. Therefore, Hultén did not meet the requirements of ICBN Art. 33.2 for a new combination. The complete bibliographic details of the basionym are given below to validate Hultén's subspecific name.

*Eriophorum angustifolium* Honckeny ssp. *subarcticum* (Vassil.) Hultén *ex* Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. et stat. nov.* BASIONYM: *Eriophorum subarcticum* Vassil., *Bot. Mater. Gerb. Bot. Inst. Komarov Akad. Nauk SSSR* 13:58. 1950. TYPE: East Asia, Ochotensis, near Najachan, Sep 1938, *Medvedev & Nepli s.n.* (?LE).



*Phaeocephalum*: Nomenclaturally Superfluous, Taxonomic Synonym

*Rhynchospora* Vahl (*Enum. Pl.* 2:229. 1806) is a conserved generic name, with its type *R. alba* (L.) Vahl (based on *Schoenus albus* L.) also conserved. Ehrhart (*Beitr.* 4:146. 1789) proposed *Phaeocephalum* as an unitary name for *S. fuscus* L. (= *R. fusca* [L.] Ait. f.). In the Paris Congress (Lanjouw *et al.* 1956, Art. 68) and prior to that, *Phaeocephalum* Ehrh. was treated as an illegitimate name; however, in the Montreal Congress (Lanjouw *et al.* 1961, Art. 20 Note 2) and presently (Art. 20 Ex. 10), it is merely regarded as an unitary name, *i.e.*, not a generic name.

House (*Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 6:201. 1920) revived *Phaeocephalum*, ascribed it to Ehrhart, cited *Schoenus fuscus* as the type, and made 43 new combinations within it. House's treatment was based on the belief that *Phaeocephalum* was validly published by Ehrhart and that it had priority over *Rhynchospora*. House did not provide a description for *Phaeocephalum*; however, his citation of *Rhynchospora* as a synonym (an indirect reference to its generic description) inadvertently validated *Phaeocephalum* as a generic name. At the time of House's publication, *Rhynchospora* was neither conserved nor typified.

Farr *et al.* (1979: 1305) mentioned that *Phaeocephalum* Ehrh. *ex* House is a nomenclatural synonym of *Rhynchospora*, which suggested homotypy. However, such a view is refuted here. *Phaeocephalum* was typified by a type different from that of *Rhynchospora* (heterotypy); therefore, the former must be classified as a taxonomic synonym of the latter.

The removal of *Rhynchospora fusca* from *Rhynchospora* may remove the taxonomic superfluity from *Phaeocephalum*, but such a removal would not remove the illegitimacy from *Phaeocephalum*, since the latter was validated by House's reference to the circumscription of *Rhynchospora* (*i.e.*, *Phaeocephalum* included the circumscription of *Rhynchospora*). Hence, the name *Phaeocephalum* must be classified as nomenclaturally superfluous when published, and thus illegitimate.

*Rhynchospora berteroi*

Based on Bertero's collection from Guadeloupe, Sprengel (*Neue Entd.* 1:241. 1820) proposed "*Hypoelytrum berterii*." Since Sprengel used the epithet in substantive, "*H. berterii*" is to be treated as an orthographic error and must be corrected to "*H. berteroi*" (*ICBN Rec.* 73C.1a). In *Rhynchospora* Vahl, it must be cited as *R. berteroi* (Spreng.) C.B. Clark. (cf. Thomas [1984, p. 34] used both "*H. berterii*" and *R. berteroi*).

*Rhynchospora divergens* and *R. pusilla*

Based on Chapman's manuscript name, Curtis (Amer. J. Sci. II. 7(21):409. 1849) described *Rhynchospora divergens* and attributed it to Chapman. Curtis remarked that *R. divergens* "has the closest affinity with *R. pusilla*, Chapm. mss., from which it differs in several particulars, especially in the achenium which is not rugulose." Curtis' remarks suggested that the achenium of *R. pusilla* is rugulose. He further stated that *R. pusilla* lacked hypogynium bristles. These were the only two descriptive characters provided by Curtis for *R. pusilla*. Perhaps unaware of Curtis' treatment, Chapman (1860, p. 528) proposed these two taxa as *spp. nov.*

Prior to the 1987 Congress (in Berlin), Curtis' treatment of *Rhynchospora pusilla* could have been rejected as an incidental mention (Voss *et al.* 1983, ICBN Art. 34.1c) and thus, its publication in Chapman's 1860 work would be valid. However, Art. 34.1c, pertaining to incidental mention, was dropped at the Berlin Congress (Greuter *et al.* 1988) rendering *R. pusilla* to be validly published in Curtis' work. Thomas (1984, p. 35) erred in attributing *R. pusilla* to Chapman alone. Since the types for both Chapman's and Curtis' treatments are the same, Chapman's *spp. nov.* must be considered as isonyms (Nicolson, Taxon 24:461-466. 1975).

*Rhynchospora divergens* Chapman *ex* Curtis, Amer. J. Sci. II. 7:409. 1849.

*Rhynchospora pusilla* Chapman *ex* Curtis, Amer. J. Sci. II. 7:409. 1849.

*Rhynchospora globularis*

Koyama (1979, pp. 297-298) attributed *Rhynchospora globularis* to "(Chapman) Small [*Man. Southeast. Fl.* 184. 1933; *comb. invalida*] *ex* Gale" (*Rhodora* 46:243. 1944) and cited its basionym: *R. cymosa* Ell. var. *globularis* Chapman (Koyama erroneously attributed *R. cymosa* to Nuttall.) Koyama mentioned *R. pinetorum* Britt. & Small *ex* Small (*l.c.*, p. 1933) as a synonym.

Small (*l.c.*) neither proposed *Rhynchospora globularis* as a *comb. nov.* nor cited its basionym. Moreover, in his list of new names proposed in his work, Small (p. 1503) did not list *R. globularis*. Perhaps, for these reasons, Koyama considered Small's combination as invalid. However, we emphasize the fact that if Koyama's treatment is accepted, then *R. pinetorum* (published in 1933) would be the correct name for this complex, since it would have priority over *R. globularis* (published in 1944) at specific rank. Our analysis follows.

For his combination, Small cited Chapman to be the parenthetical author. This citation must be construed as an indirect reference to Chapman's variety. Therefore, we conclude that it was Small's intention to make the combination and that he met the requirements of ICBN Art. 32.3 for valid publication of new combinations made prior to 1953.



*Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small, *Man. S.E. Fl.* 184. 1933. BASIONYM: *Rhynchospora cymosa* Ell. var. *globularis* Chapman, *Fl. S. U.S.* 525. 1860.

*Scirpus leptolepis*

Koyama (1962, p. 930) proposed *Scirpus subterminalis* Torr. var. *cylindricus* and cited the following as synonyms: *S. canbyi* A. Gray, *S. cylindricus* (Torr.) Britt., *S. etuberculatus* (Steud.) O. Kuntze, *S. leptolepis* Chapman, *S. macranthus* Boeckl., *S. maritimus* L. var. *cylindricus* Torr., and *S. torreyi* Olney.

We recognize *Scirpus etuberculatus* (incl. *S. macranthus*) and *S. torreyi* as distinct from the above taxa. For the remainder of the complex, we conclude that *S. leptolepis* is the correct name at specific rank.

*Scirpus leptolepis* Chapman, *Fl. S. U.S.* 520. 1860.

*Scirpus maritimus* L. var. *cylindricus* Torr., *Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York* 3:325. 1836. *Scirpus cylindricus* (Torr.) Britt., *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* 11:79. 1892. *Scirpus canbyi* A. Gray, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 18. 1864.

Authorship of New Cyperaceae Names Proposed in Small's 1903 Work

Small (1903, pp. 1327-1328) listed 25 new Cyperaceae names (treated on pp. 161-221, 1321), either as *sp. nov.* or *comb. nov.* He erred in listing *Rhynchospora intermedia* (Chapman) Britt. as a *comb. nov.*, since it had been published previously in Britton's work (*Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* 11:87. 1892). Furthermore, Small failed to list two names: *Cyperus careyi* Britt. *sp. nov.* and *Dichromena floridensis* Britt. *sp. nov.*; hence, the correct number is 26, of which 21 were ascribed to Britton, four to Small, and one to Harper. Regarding the authorship of the 21 names ascribed to Britton, recent authors differ, with some attributing them to Britton alone (Gleason, *New Britt. & Brown III. Fl.* 1:285, 290. 1952) and others to Britton *ex* Small (Gale 1944, pp. 105, 172, 233, 262; Thomas 1984, pp. 60, 77, 79). Our analysis follows.

On p. 161 (in a footnote), Small stated that the Cyperaceae treatment was prepared "with the assistance of Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton," *i.e.*, Small prepared Cyperaceae with the assistance of Britton. Therefore, both Small and Britton are the authors of this treatment, with Small being the first author.

Regarding the authorship of *Dichromena floridensis*, Thomas (p. 79) argued that the description "is in Small's style and Britton indicated a previous

lack of familiarity with the species by describing it as new (*D. inaguensis*) in 1920." We disagree with Thomas' analysis. First, since Small was the major author, editor, and publisher of his work, it is logical to assume that he edited contributions from others, such as Pteridophyta by Underwood and Poaceae by Nash. Second, even though *D. inaguensis* is presently treated conspecifically with *D. floridensis*, Britton was not the first (and would not be the last) to describe a new species and to disregard its closeness to his previously published species. Untold volumes could be amassed documenting the plethora of miscalculations by workers who erred in their taxonomic judgments in treating trivial geographical morphs as new biological taxa, or by those who described new taxa under misapplied names. Hence, Britton's proposal of *D. inaguensis* as a new endemic species, with its type from the Bahamas, must be treated within that realm of taxonomic miscalculation. However, in no way should this reflect on his lack of familiarity with *D. floridensis*, which was based on a type from Florida. In checking for Thomas' comments on Small's footnote (which acknowledges Britton's assistance on the treatment of Cyperaceae), we found none. Thus, we assert that Britton alone is the author of those 21 names, Small of four names, and Harper *ex* Small & Britt. of one name, as listed below.

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| 1) <i>Carex radiata</i> (Dewey) Small                    | 14) <i>Fimbristylis perpusilla</i> Harper <i>ex</i> Small & Britt. |
| 2) <i>Carex reniformis</i> (Bailey) Small                | 15) <i>Rhynchospora curtissii</i> Britt.                           |
| 3) <i>Cyperus careyi</i> Britt.                          | 16) <i>Rhynchospora earlei</i> Britt.                              |
| 4) <i>Cyperus floridanus</i> Britt.                      | 17) <i>Rhynchospora indianolensis</i> Small                        |
| 5) <i>Cyperus nashii</i> Britt.                          | 18) <i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i> (Britt.) Britt.               |
| 6) <i>Cyperus pollardii</i> Britt.                       | 19) <i>Rhynchospora mixta</i> Britt.                               |
| 7) <i>Cyperus plankii</i> Britt.                         | 20) <i>Rhynchospora perplexa</i> Britt.                            |
| 8) <i>Cyperus subuniflorus</i> Britt.                    | 21) <i>Rhynchospora planckii</i> Britt.                            |
| 9) <i>Dichromena floridensis</i> Britt.                  | 22) <i>Rhynchospora prolifera</i> Small                            |
| 10) <i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> Britt.                | 23) <i>Rhynchospora smallii</i> Britt.                             |
| 11) <i>Eleocharis praticola</i> Britt.                   | 24) <i>Scleria curtisii</i> Britt.                                 |
| 12) <i>Eleocharis ravenelii</i> Britt.                   | 25) <i>Scleria glabra</i> (Chapman) Britt.                         |
| 13) <i>Fimbristylis drummondii</i> (Torr. & Gray) Britt. | 26) <i>Stenophyllus coarctatus</i> (Ell.) Britt.                   |

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